Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1802. [No. 490.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseymeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 9 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 10 Auctioneer.

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

In the case of James Gillies a Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of James Gillies a bankrupt, that on Tuesday the 13th day of July, 1802, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, at the Court House in Alexandria, a Certificate of discharge will be given to the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilty, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 29th day of June, 1802.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.
June 30. d13t

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria County, of Saturday the 17th day of July next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.
June 17. dof

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist. R. T. HOOE.
July 2. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 20.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG

THOMAS,

Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel---(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SCHOONER

HARLEQUIN,

Capt. Aaron Bishop, now lying at Mc'Clean and Cook's wharf, will take about 200 barrels on freight. For Passage (having good accommodations) apply to the master, on board.

July 7. d4t‡

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron, neatly drawn in small flat and square bars, and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.
5th Mo. 28. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

PORT WINE.

I have just received, and offer for sale 14 pipes of OLD PORT WINE of the first quality.

BRYAN HAMPSON.
June 24. eo9t‡

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to-morrow evening at six o'clock, at the Auction Room.

300 Volumes of New and Valuable BOOKS.

THO. MOORE, Auct'r.
July 9.

ROBBERY.

THE house occupied by the subscriber in Sharpshin Alley, was on Monday night last broke open and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS in silver, stolen therefrom. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will give information where the money may be had and the thief or thieves brought to justice, or in proportion for any part of the money recovered.

It is to be hoped the citizens of Alexandria will interest themselves in detecting the perpetrators of this daring act, as it constituted my all, and had been procured by hard labor.

WILLIAM DEVAUGHN.
July 7. d6t

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 inclusive, 4253 at 4262 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. Martha Washington,* late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers therefor, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immedate payment.

THO. PETER,
G. W. P. CUSTIS, } Executors.

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,

the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT and COACHEE, with harness compleat for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 24. ddf

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

Foreign Intelligence.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

16 Floreal, 6 May.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The counsellors of State, Roederer, Bruix, and Berlier are introduced, to communicate to the Legislative body the definitive treaty of Peace between England and the French Republic, and to present the plan of a law relative to the promulgation of it.

Bruix read the Articles of the Treaty.

Berlier then read the following Message.

Citizen Legislators,

The government transmits to you the treaty which puts a period to the last dissentions of Europe, and completes the great work of peace.

The Republic has fought for her independence.—her inependence is recognised; the acknowledgment of all Powers consecrates the rights which she acquired from nature and the limits which she owes to her victories.

Another Republic has been formed in the midst of her, imbibed with her principles, and seeking, at her source, the antient spirit of the Gauls. Attached to France by the remembrance of a common origin, by common institutions, and above all the ties of benefits, the Italian republic has taken her rank amidst powers as among our allies; she will maintain it by courage, and distinguish herself in it by virtue.

Batavia, restored to an unity of interests, freed from that double influence which vexed her councils, and misled her politics, has resumed her independence, and finds in the nation that had conquered it the most faithful guarantee of her existence and her rights. The wisdom of her administration will preserve to her splendor and the active economy of her citizens will restore her all her prosperity.

The Helvetic Republic, recognised without, is still agitated within by factions which are disputing the possession of power. The Government, faithful to principles, have not exercised over an independent nation any other influence than that of counsel; their counsel, hitherto, has been ineffectual; they still hope that the voice of wisdom and moderation will be heard, and that the neighboring powers to Helvetia will not be forced to intervene for the purpose of putting an end to the troubles, whose continuance would endanger their own tranquility.

The republic owed it to her engagements, and to the fidelity of Spain, to use all her efforts to preserve the integrity of her territory. She has fulfiled this duty throughout the whole of the negociation, with all the energy that circumstances permitted. The king of Spain has acknowledged the loyalty of his allies, and his generosity has made to peace the sacrifice which they had attempted to spare him. He has thereby acquired new rights to the attachment of France, and a sacred claim to the gratitude of Europe.—Already does the return of commerce console his States for the calamities of war, and soon will a vivifying spirit introduce into his vast possessions new activity and industry. Rome, Naples and Etruria, are reported to repose and to the arts of peace.

Lucca, under a constitution which has united all hearts, and put an end to hatred and dissention, has found again calmness and independence.

Liguria has laid down in the silence of parties, the principle of her organization, and Genoa sees commerce and wealth at her doors.

The republic of the Seven Isles, is still, as well as Helvetia, a pray to anarchy! but in concert with France, the emperor of Russia is sending thither the troops he had at Naples, to bring back the sole benefits which are wanting to those happy parts, tranquility the reign of laws, and, oblivion to hatred and faction.

Thus, from one end to the other, Europe sees repose again bless the continent and the seas, and her hapiness founded upon the union of great powers, and the faith of treaties.

In America, the known principles of the government have restored full security to Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucie.—We fear no more the sway of those imprudent laws, which would have introduced in the colonies devastation and death.—They aspire now only to be united to the mother country, and they bring her, with their confidence and attachment, a prosperity, at least equal to that which she had left in them.

At St. Domingo great evils have been done, and great evils are to be repaired; but rebellion and revolt are daily more and more repressed. Toussaint, without stations, without treasure, without army, no more than a brigand wandering from *morne* to *morne*, with such brigands like himself, whom our intrepid warriors are pursuing, and whom they will soon have caught and destroyed.

Peace is known at the Mauritius and in India. The first cares of government have already restored love of the republic, confidence in its laws, and every hope of prosperity.

Many years will elapse for us without victories, without triumph, without those signal negociations which form the destinies of state; but other successes ought to mark the existence of the republic. Every where industry has been awakened, every where commerce and the arts uniting to efface the miseries of war. Labours of of all kind invite and occupy the attention of the government.

The government will fulfil this new task with success, so long as it shall be invested with the opinion of the French people.

The years that are coming will, it is true, be less celebrated; but, the happiness of France will increase from the chances of glory she has disdained.

(Signed)

The First Consul, BONAPARTE.
Sec'ry of State, H. B. MARET.

Roederer——Citizens Legislators, we conceive that we may dispense with developing the motives of the Treaty of Amiens.

The motives of that Treaty are united in these two words—*The Glory and Happiness of France*; who would undertake to give motives for the act which accomplishes the wish of all hearts? What words would not be too much? What expressions would not be too feeble, being covered by the acclamations of the world?

It is not of a cold exposition of principles that we are here speaking. It is of the expression of the sentiments which the circumstances require; and if you would require any thing from the orators of government, no doubt, Citizens Legislators, it is that they should free themselves from that law of government itself which forbids them its praise; I would almost say the gratitude which is due to it. And why should we be forbidden to pronounce its eulogy? Why should we be interdicted a right common to all the French? Never could men, honoured with the confidence of a government, be less suspected of a wish to praise themselves in rendering a just homage to the Head of the State.

Always preceded by him in the paths of the common weal, we have no other merits than that of following him.

It is from him we receive every day the example of application and devotion, and in the grand sentiments which have shone in his administration, there is not one that has not emanated from his mind and his genius.

Citizens Legislators, you will have remarked with interest, that the negociator of the treaty of Amiens is the same person to whom Europe is indebted for the treaty of Luneville, which has given us the Continental peace, and the Concordat which has cemented it, and the treaty of Paris which has extended it beyond the seas even to America.

The choice of that negociator faciliated the general pacification, as it manifested the intentions of the head of the state, and interested in the success of the negociations even his family affections. The homage which the foreign negociators now pay in their respective courts to the happy combination of talent an dmorality, of firmness and mildness, of candour and address, which characterise him, the gratitude which he has obtained of the French people, of which the Tribunate has carried the expression to government at the æra of the treaty of Luneville; in a word, his consideration, which unites itself with the name he bears, are so many hostages given to the repose of the world, and to the prosperity of the country." The Legislative Body gave an acknowledgement to the orators of the communication made to it, decreed that the papers should be printed, and communicated without delay to the Tribunate by a message.

The Orator descended from the Tribune.

The president (Lobjoy.)—" You have heard him. The great nations have sworn the pact of amity which unites them. For the repose of the world there is no longer occasion for the Ocean or the Pyrenees to seperate them, and it is from the region of glory, where their governments are erected, that the peace is going to diffuse its blessings to the very extremities of the earth. Its happy influences have already produced their effect in the sanctuary in which you are assembled. You were convened there under the shade of the olives, which crowns this day all the trophies of victory; and the Republic, after 12 years of unfortunate experience, had a good right to require that its first united powers of mind should discuss in the calmness of wisdom the laws which should reconcile themselves with liberty, and bring back to their native soil the happiness so long a stranger to the French. You have fulfilled this task. It was not by abstract principles, of which the country knows the danger, it was not by chimerical ideas of perfection that you could satisfy its just impatience. The empty theories have only served to disappoint the desire of good men. Besides our political body is not an ideal world, newly arisen from the depths of metaphysics. It is an enormous colossus, the weight of which is felt over the globe, and which demands a regime as positive as its power. You have raised it from a long fallen state, by recovering from its ancient religion the philosophy which our forefathers had used to ennoble the mind, to soften the heart,, and to correct the character of man. You have accompanied this blessing with a system of public instruction, by which our young sons will receive in gratitude and good morals the equivalent of the palms which their elder brothers have reaped in the field of victory. It is to the peace, it is to the hero who has conquered it, that we owe the progress that we have made towards our social regeneration. In arms this young warrior has carried us to the immortal age of Alexander. History, in comparing them will say, which of the two rendered his career illustrious by virtues unknown to the other? For peace they are the years of Solon which he commences, and already has our Legeslation received the impression of his genius. But, to speak of great men, a hapy expression is necessary which I do not possess and I leave to more favored orators the task of celebrating in language worthy of the subject, the joy of the French people, and the glory of their government.

Felix Faulcon.—After so many days of disasters and agitation, we at length see the days of happiness shining out. We have the true peace, the peace founded solidly upon the wants as upon the interests of all. What homage to render to our brave warriors! Peace is the finest of their triumphs. With what blessings ought we not also to cover that hero, who, notwithstanding so many different obstacles, has succeeded in giving to the country all possible kinds of pacification! Ah! what a splendid place will that short interval which separares us from the immortal state of the 18th Brumaire, occupy one day in the page of history. The man proud and true, the same who, in the most difficult times, always remained faithful to austere candour, need not now fear to pour out the expression of his gratitude.

He is not a flatterer who only manifests the testimony of a sentiment which becomes national. Thus, then, the long fatigues of war are completely laid at rest, we are going to live in future in friendship with the illustrious neighbours who preceded us in the career of liberty.—Thus, then, there will no more remain between us any other motives of rivalship than those which exist in the laudable emulation to increase the circle of useful knowledge, and attain the perfection of good. These honorable Islanders will see that these same French who found no conquerors in the field will shew themselves worthy of contending with them in these new lists of brilliant discoveries, of pacific conquest, and of true glory. Such will be one of the greatest advantages of the peace. The peace! how sweet it is now to pronounce that word. What smiling prospect of consolation, of individual enjoyments it presents! How well compensated do the country find themselves for the private calamities which may have afflicted them during our political storms. O Frenchmen! why have I not at this moment a loud voice enough to be heard by you all from the height of this tribune! I would say renounce forever the hateful passions which place so many obstacles to the return of order. Since it is not in our power to recall the days that are past, let us only think of meliorating the present and above all consolidating the future. Let us learn to enjoy the splendid present which we have made to the world, let us learn to give peace!

Regnaud, (de L'Orne) pronounced a speech in which he expressed the same sentiments and wishes.

Extracts from Parliamentary Debates, received by the ship American, from Liverpool.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Windham, during the discussion on the definitive treaty in the British House of Commons on the 13th May, observed, that "The cession of Louisiana next called for his notice, but it was of such vast magnitude, that it almost deterred him from saying any thing about it. We had nearly given France possession of a fourth part of the globe: we had established them in a possession which but for this they could not have had. He did not mean to say that they were not in some measure established there at a former period, that they had not possessions there before, but certainly nothing in comparison with what they possessed there now. He did not mean to say that the French, placed in that continent, with an indefinite wilderness behind them, could suddenly become powerful there; but what had we done? We had given them possession of the two greatest rivers in America, the Mississippi and the Amazons, the one giving the command of North America, the other of S. America: we had given them the possession of both, and had made them a present of a brace of continents. In what situation must this country be placed in consequence of such a cession, which he feared would prove the severest blow we had ever sustained? There were several other points which it might be necessary to avert to, the principal of which was the non-revival of former treaties. This was a complete subversion of former practice, and of what must be considered as the public law of nations, and it was incumbent on those who had done it, to shew that it could be done with safety. They were to shew that such an omission could be made without injury; they were to shew that it did not effect our interests at the Bay of Honduras, and above all, that it did not shake the foundation of our power in India. With respect to India, he was glad there had been some preliminary discussion upon that subject; his hon. friend (Mr. Dundas) had shewn, by the change of his opinion, the uncertainty which existed as to the fact itself. The means which France possessed to carry their vast plans into execution, were almost indefinite; they stood possessed of a large portion of the two continents of America, whilst to the power they possessed there we had little means of resistance.—Added to this, their power in America gave them an immense influence over the American states; we were perfectly aware what a growing power the U. States of America was, and if they were to be placed in the hands of France, surely there was more than ever reason to be jealous.—He really believed, however, strange as it might appear, that a great part of the approbation to this fatal treaty was founded upon the fanciful opinion that France would be so far occupied with the conquests she had made, as to give no interruption to our commerce and manufactures; how such an opinion could be entertained, he was at a loss to know. It seemed as if we had kept our terms, but lost our tone. France had shewn a determined disposition to attain universal empire, in pursuance of which she would destroy this country, that being necessarily a part of her plan. France displayed her sentiments upon the subject; she had marked out her plan and taken her positions, and this so evidently, that her object could not be mistaken. We had had a war of arms, now we are to have a war of custom houses; the attacks of France, which was lately made against our territories, were now levelled at the commerce of the British empire. This being the situation of France, it remained to be enquired what was the situation of Great Britain, and what she could do, and what she ought to do. In considering this point, they must take into their view what had been the exertions of this country, what were the feelings which had been aroused by those exertions, and what was the judgment formed as to our future exertions. Our commerce might not suffer immediately, or not for some years to come; but though predictions had been ridiculed, yet those which had been made during the American war had been fulfilled and were fulfilling. Had now we possessed America, France would probably not have had the means of continuing the late contest. He believed that it was an idea with some at

the present moment, that the country would last their lives, and that it would continue for a long time to supply food to the animalcul upon its surface; but let them beware, our danger might come on in a short time. Let them look at Spain; she made peace, and became the vassal of France: we could hardly date the loss of her independence, and calamity might reach this country even in our own time."

Lord Hawkesbury, in reply, said, "Another subject insisted upon was the session of Louisiana by Spain to France. This event could not indeed be viewed with indifference, but it was to be considered how it could justify our refusing to continue the negociation for peace. It had originally been a French colony, and the Mississippi was then a boundary between it and Great Britain. It had been ceded in a private convention to Spain by France between the preliminaries and definitive treaty in 1763. This shewed, that such transactions, tho' not to be approved, were not now first heard of. Louisiana had even been mentioned in the preliminaries to that treaty, which it had not been in the present.—It was then to be considered, if Louisiana, voluntarily ceded, and thus originally situated, was an object which called for a continuance of the war. If we consider its value, it is at present almost nothing. But it may be said, what may not the industry of the French effect? when it was formerly in possession of the French, they were able to make nothing of it, while they rendered their other West-Indian possessions of infinite value. As a naval station, the best informed represent it to be of no consequence. With regard to the political effects predicted from its cession, in laying open America to the influence of France, it must be observed, that it has hitherto been the policy of America to maintain an even balance of power in that quarter of the globe between Great Britain and France. America must, by the cession of Louisiana, consider this balance as destroyed, and of consequence become more jealous of France, and more attached to Great Britain than ever. Some imagined that this new possession of the French might endanger the safety of America; but when we recollected her efforts in 1776 when alone and unsupported, we could not surely fear much for her safety in her present state of power and resources. All these circumstances considered, the House might judge if it was expedient to continue the war on account of the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

Entered, ship Arab, Boston; brigs Horatio, Beard, St. Croix; Charleston Packet, Sutherland, Charleston; Jupiter, Carfrae, Jamaica; schrs. Debbe, Star, Savannah; Katy, Olive, Norfolk; sloop Friendship, Richards, N. Carolina; Little Jim, Beckett, Richmond; Aurora, Lockwood, Savannah; Sally, Thorp, Wilmington, (N. C.) Morning Star, Denny, Delaware.

Cleared, ships Diana, Duplex, Gibralter; Catharine, Ingersoll, Cape Francois; schrs. Owasco, Cables, Martinique; Elizabeth, Cape Francois.

Arrived since our last.

The brig Horatio, Bird, from St. Croix. Left at Basse-End, schrs. Susan Beaty, just arrived: John, Wignall, of Hudson, to sail in four days and several others. Flour 16 dolls. per barrel; beef and pork no market. June 1, lat. 34, 33, long. 78, spoke the British sloop ———, captain Johnson from New-York to New-Providence, out 5 days.

The English brig Jupiter, Carfrae from Kingston, Jam. June 21, spoke brig Venus, from New-Orleans to Havannah.

The sloop Aurora, Lockwood, from Savannah. Capt. L. spoke a brig going into Savannah, in 9 days from C. Francois, who informed him that Touissaint had sailed for France ten days before he left there.

The sloop Franklin, of Hudson, sailed from Rochelle, May 5 for Teneriffe.—Spoke May 10, 45, leagues N. from Cape Finisterre, the ship Diana, from N. York for Bordeaux.

Schr. Nancy, Rowland, from Wilmington, N. C. Off the Capes of Philadelphia, in 5 fathoms water, spoke the Danish brig Thankfull, out 69 days from Denmark, bound to Philadelphia.

Ship Iris, Cacquick, from Calcutta. Left there 1st of March, and the river the 7th. At the time of her sailing there was a small ship belonging to Salem and the ship Sphynx, of Baltimore, from Leghorn, which were the only American ships there. June 2d, in lat. 3, 46, long. 20, 28, spoke ship Susannah, Crocker, bound from the Isle of France to Havre de Grace. June 20th, put into the Island of St. Bartholomews for water; on the 23d got under way. The island was still in possession of the English, but there were only 25 men to surrender it to the Swedes on the arrival of one of their frigates, which was momently expected. Left the Cape of Good Hope on the 11th of May.

Sloop Rambler, Carpenter, from Richmond. Off the Capes of Virginia spoke ship Baltimore, bound from Liverpool to Norfolk, out 49 days.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

Arrived last night brig Sally, captain Travers, 11 days from Port Republican.

Left there, ships Industry, Nichols; South-Carolina, ——; brig Friendship, ——, all of New-York; brig Betsy, of Philadelphia; sloop Morning Star, of Charleston; and several others names not recollected.

Brings no news later than the Nancy, from Cape Francois.

Markets were looking up at Port-Republican. Flour was 12 dollars on the rise. Coffee was 21 sous, and all Island produce proportionably high. Government had consented to pay cash for American cargoes.

Arrived this morning, the English schr. Linnet capt. Tynes, 28 days from Barbados, and 14 from Tobago.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

For the District of Carolina.

William Moultrie, John Blake, Theodore Gaillard, Dominic A. Hall, Benjamin Cudworth.

For Virginia.

George Tucker.

For the District of Connecticut.

Hezekiah Huntington, Jonathan Bull, Joseph Hart, John Dodd, Henry W. Edwards, E. Munson, Jehosaphat Starr, John Nichols, Elisha Hyde, Jonathan Frisbie, Nichol Fosdick, Jacob De Witt.

For Delaware.

French M'Mullen, Jas. Brobson, John Warner, Isaac H. Starr.

William White, of Virginia, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of East River.

Griffin Green, of the N. W. Territory, Collector of the Customs for the district of Marietta, and also, Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Marietta.

James Clarke, of North-Carolina, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue, for the port of Tombstone, in the District of Edenton.

William Lee, Esq. of George-town, Major of the first legion of militia of the District of Columbia.

John P. Van Ness, Esq. of Washington, Major of the same legion.

Francis Peyton, of Alexandria, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the second legion of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Henry Rose and *John M'Kinny*, Majors of the same legion.

We feel persuaded that our readers will concur with us in opinion that the importance and novelty of European news lays just claim to insertion, though the great extent of it precludes the possibility of attending to the usual routine of our New-York head—The extracts which we have made from the London papers indicate a state of things in Europe big with portentous events. In France, the measures from which the First Consul might have been expected to derive security, have raised up against him a host of enemies on both sides. The Jacobins and the Catholics seem equally discontented; the former with the introduction of religion, and the latter in the mode of introducing it. It is even said, the life of the Chief Consul has been attempted. We see however that he has made such provision for his security as the creation of a new guard and the establishment of himself in the First Consulship for life can supply.

In England we find that the treaty has been approved by the House of Commons. Mr. Windham found himself in an uncommonly small minority. To us, who can take but a distant partial view of things, and are shut out from the interior detail of British politics, it is certainly incompetent to decide upon that question; but we confess that we have not yet *seen* in the situation of France or England, or in the conduct of the French government, any change so material as satisfactorily to account for the extraordinary alteration in the opinions of Mr. Pitt and the Parliament since the day on which the parliament, induced perhaps by his *eloquence* reprobated the idea of peace, and on which that minister *put it to the House, whether they could believe that if peace were made then, Bonaparte would not in eighteen months or two years after with renewed strength and tenfold advantages fall upon Ireland.*

While the Parliament have approved, while the Ministers defend, and the people rejoice at the peace, it appears, that in consequence of the hostile complection of Lord Hawkesbury's speech and address on the 14th of May, the funds have experienced a considerable depression.

New-York Evening Post.

From the Palladium, July 2.

YESTERDAY expired, deeply regretted by thousands, the late Judiciary Law of the *United States.*

In noticing this event, so melancholy in itself, and so ominous of evil, we need not recapitulate those arguments which prove that the charter of our liberties has been violated. It is a subject well understood, one on which public opinion is firmly settled, and any attempts to convince the real friends of the Constitution that it has received a vital stab, would be like proving to a man that he had been wounded, while he was smarting with the pain. Our only anxiety now should be to foresee consequences and provide remedies.

Men of plain sense can see that by making the judiciary dependent on the legislative power, there can be no security for the rights of property, for personal or civil liberty, but what is found in the will of a dominant party. They want no arguments to convince them, that this will may be versatile, corrupt, unjust and vindictive. It *can* plunder property; it *has* plundered it in France; it *can* deprive men of their personal liberty, let the revolutionary prisons of that devoted country testify that this *has* been done; it *can* sport with the lives of men, it *has* and the guillotine is our witness. All this can be done with the sanction of law, and under the forms of justice—*it has been done.*

But perhaps it may be said, that none of these evils have yet come. It is true, we do not now feel their influence; they have not yet assumed a visible form; they do not sit in the temple of justice, nor wield its sword, but the doors stand open night and day.

The Judiciary is recognised in the state and federal compacts, as a co-ordinate, and independent branch, it is now declared to be subordinate and dependent. The middle wall of partition is broken down, the dividing line is passed, and the distinct, *legitimate powers of the government*, are virtually blended in the Legislature.

What constitutional barrier now remains, which may not in like manner be thrown down; what protecting power will arise to stay the progress of innovation, and prevent this fair inheritance, the price of dangers, sufferings and blood, from being given to the spoilers?

The answer to this question points to the only remedy: The good sense and energy of the people; the real friends of law, order and union, can alone save us from the evils of a thorough going revolution. We have taken one step in this downward road, we must retrace it, or we shall one day find ourselves broken and confounded without our own violent motion. If the public mind can be persuaded or deluded into the belief, that this course is safe and sure, there is no force to retard our progress; it will grow more rapid as it grows more dangerous. But we rely much on the sober reflecting part of our fellow-citizens; their pulse has already been felt, and found not to beat for revolution. Already are discovered strong syptoms of a spirit in the people, which will not suffer their birth-right to become the sport of projectors and demagogues. Experience has done something; it has awakened vigilance, and laid open many errors and delusions of the present wild system. Other lessons will probably be necessary to effect a radical change, and restore the Government to the guardianship of its old tried, and faithful friends. In the mean time let us cling to the ark of our safety, and seize the first opportunity to tread back our steps.

[FROM THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.]

Mr. Jenks,

I took notice in your last Gazette of an extract from the Richmond paper published by Callender, wherein and *whereby* the late calumnies of the said Callender against Mr. Pickering are retracted, and Mr. Pickering's character is by the said Callender even eulogized. For the benefit of Duane, and of the *united Irishmen* of America I would propose to Callender, as a proof of the fincertiy of his remorse, that as he got the present government in by writing the "*Prospect before Us,*" he would be so good as to get them out by writing the *Prospect behind Us.*—This will be not only suitable to Duane's principal readers for many reasons, but "distressed humanity seeking an asylum on this globe's will profit by *reflection.*

MAZZEI.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

CLEARED.

Ship American Hero, Masters, *Lisbon*
Schr. Mary, Sprague, *do.*
Polly, Lawrence, *Barbados*
Sally, Jenckes, *Newport.*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 13th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will positively be sold, on the premises, a two story FRAME HOUSE & LOT, situate on Prince-street, between Fayette and Payne streets; for the benefit of the creditors of John Stewart, deceased.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

July 10. d3t

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG HANNAH, now ready to take in a cargo.——She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from London, a great variety of

HARD WARE,

assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors, ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

July 10. d

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of the first quality James River *Manufactured Tobacco,* which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

July 10. eo3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 6th instant, a Negro Man named WILL, about 27 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a scar on his left knee and another on his right foot; had on when he went away, a ticklenburgh shirt, brown roll towsers and a wool hat about half worn; but it is likely he may have changed his dress, as he took with him a cotton shirt, an old light brown broadcloth coat, and a new pair of shoes. He may probably be lurking about Alexandria, and may attempt to pass for a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges will also be paid.

Masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring, carrying off or employing said Negro at their peril.

WILLIAM CASH, Sen.

July 10. taw5t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 6th of July, near Aquia, in Stafford county, Virginia, a likely stout BLACK FELLOW, (formerly the property of Watt Brook in Alexandria;) he is between 20 and 28 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue coat, red waistcoat, linen pair of overalls and a tolerable good felt hat—he was castrated when the property of said Brook, for a breach of the law. I purchased him out of the estate of John Escue, deceased.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending said fellow and lodging him in the jail of Alexandria, on application to Mr. John Hodgskins.

CHARLES ADAMS.

July 10. eo3t

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A ſupply of ſuitable GOODS for the ſeaſon, which are now opening and will be ſold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further ſupplies.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, China in boxes and Saddlery.

May 19. d

Fifty Dls. of PORK for ſale by
Wm. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any perſon who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouſe on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and ſtole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is ſufficient to convict the thief. W. H.

5 mo. 14. d

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,

Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong

Tea tableſetts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molaſſes & Sugars }

Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,
Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for ſale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter caſks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the firſt quality,
Muſcovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Statia do.
Havannah Molaſſes in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raiſins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,
—Conſiſting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Caſſahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handſome Deioriey.

ALSO

Ravens and Ruſſia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Ruſſia Oſnaburgs.

A complete aſſortment of Ruſſia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A ſmall quantity of Upper Leather.

June 25. d

FOR SALE,

About 1100 buſhels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Liſbon.

Wm. HODGSON.

May 10. d

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

July 3. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholeſale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King ſtreet, between Royal and Fairfax ſtreets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Penner; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parſons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lanſdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Viſit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Caſtle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghoſt of Scer, a hiſtory founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowſon, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbots, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakſpear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Foot of Quality, or the Hiſtory of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret Hiſtory, by Ann Yearſley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Goſſip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miſcellanies.

Epitome of the Hiſtory of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philoſophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seaſons of the Year, ſelected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Paſtin's Farriery, Bloſſoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Conſtitutions of the United States with the lateſt amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Conſtitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themiſtocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himſelf; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of faſhionable, modern Songs; American Songſter; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns; Methodiſt Hymns and ſpiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Scott's Leſſons, Murray's Engliſh Reader; Introduction to the Engliſh Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pleaſter's, Columbian Orator; Webſter's Inſtitutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1ſt part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar; Aſhe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erafmus; do. Corderii; Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Aſſiſtant, Dilworth's Schoolmaſter's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Leſſon's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp Mother Goſe's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spaniſh Rogues, Religious Courtſhip; Conqueſt of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jeſter's Cheap Repoſitory.

Stationary.

Lead Inkſtands with glaſs holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books aſſorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Fooſl cap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and ſlate Pencils; and a general aſſortment of

Blank Books,

conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waſte and Caſh Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and ſmall hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every deſcription, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted,

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding buſineſs.

April 20. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaiſter,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molaſſes,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. firſt quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

Juſt received from the Havanna, 30 boxes, firſt quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of freſh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and ſoft ſhell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10. d

To be Rented,

The Houſe in which I now live, of which I have a leaſe for upwards of three years from this time; the ſituation is eligible and the Houſe commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-ſtreet, June 19. eo

FOR NORFOLK,

THE PACKET
MARGARET TINGEY,
JOB PALMER, maſter—

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board at Vowells' Wharf.

The above Packet will take freight for any of the Northern States; ſhe will carry from 450 to 500 barrels.

July 6. d2teo

Rickets, Newton & Co.

Have on hand ſome excellent FLOUR for family uſe, and in future will have a conſtant ſupply.

July 7. eo

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the ſloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different ſizes,

To be ſold cheap by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the muſic of the fife. Such perſons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to inſtruct the learners which will conſiſt of ſixteen boys for each branch, ſhall receive a liberal compenſation from the ſubſcriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their ſervices when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

THE
Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 6. d6t2aw

FOR SALE,

Two large ſuperb LOOKING GLASSES, juſt imported from LONDON,

One plate meaſuring 103 *by* 40 *inches,*
The other 84 *by* 40 *do.*

with ſuitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgſon.

May 31. d

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20 eo

Wants Employment,

A young man who is acquainted with Accounts, and writes a fair hand—A line addreſſed to A. B. and dropped at this office, will be attended to. July 2. eo2w

---

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from on board the ſloop George, (Norfolk and Alexandria Packet) the 25th of May laſt, a negro man named PLATO, (he formerly belonged in Frederickſburg, and was purchaſed by Jamieſon and Anderſon of this town) about 6 feet 3 or four inches high, ſtraight built, with remarkably large feet; he wears rings in his ears, and has large whiſkers, 27 or 28 years of age, is an artful ſmooth-tongued fellow and a great gambler. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that I get him again, and all reaſonable charges if lodged in the jail of Alexandria, delivered to Andrew Jamieſon of the ſame place, or to myſelf in Norfolk.

TRISTRIM BUTLER.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring or carrying him off, as I am determined to proſecute any perſon guilty of it to the utmoſt extent of the law. T. B.

June 26. eo8t

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
At the Sign of
GENERAL WAYNE,

IN STAUNTON, VIRGINIA;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he keeps a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, and hopes from his accommodations to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may think proper to call on him.

June 28. eo7t

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—
London Brown Stout,
10 Quarter caſks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Liſbon Salt; low for caſh or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2. d

In the caſe of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed Aſſignee of the Eſtate and Effects of James Gillies, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his Effects are hereby required to pay and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſubſcriber or to ſuch perſon or perſons only as may be authorized by me.

JOHN M'IVER.

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property ſituated on Princeſs ſtreet, in the Town of Alexandria, conſiſting of 4 good dwelling houſes with ſufficient lots attached to each.—They will be ſold together or ſeparate as may ſuit perſons inclined to purchaſe.—For terms apply on the premiſes to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 22. d3teo

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouſe, from London, and offers for ſale, by the piece or package, at his warehouſe on King ſtreet,

A general Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies' Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Faſhionable Buttons, and Waiſtcoating,
Iriſh linens, 5-4 ſheetings, and diaper,
Oſnaburgs, houſewife and Lancaſhire dowlaſs,
Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimities,
Ticks, checks, ſtripes, ſtuffs, and Scotch gauze,
Cambric, jaconet and other fancy muſlins,
Cotton and thread hoſiery, and ladies' gloves,
Color'd crapes, and figured ſarſnetts,
Faſhionable cotton trimmings, girdles, ribbons, ſilk handkerchiefs,
One caſe bonnetts, &c. &c.

May 18. d2w 22w6w

JUST RECEIVED

And for ſale, at this office—The ſeveral

ACTS of CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

Diſtrict of Columbia;

Paſſed at the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſixth, and the firſt ſeſſion of the ſeventh Congreſs of the United States.——price 12½ cents.

May, 25.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.